

GOVORUKHIN, V.S.

Spotted tundras and folded soils of the north; 50th anniversary  
of V.N.Sukachev's theory of spotted tundras. Zemlevedenie  
5:123-144 '60. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Russian, Northern--Tundras)

NOVIKOV, V.S.; GOVORUKHIN, V.S.

Geobotanical and geographical observations in the Severka Basin  
(Moscow Province). Biul. MOIP. Otd.geol. 37 no.3:137-138 My-Je  
'62. (MIRA 15:10)  
(Severka Valley (Moscow Province)—Phytogeography)

GOVORUKHIN, V.S.

Limestone slopes of rocks and processes of their disintegration in  
the Pechora Valley. Biul. MOIP. Otd.geol. 37 no.4:149 JI-Ag '62.  
(MIRA 16:5)

(Pechora Valley--Limestone)

GOVORUKHIN, V.S.

Forest-tundra as a physicogeographical zonal region. Probl. Sev. no.7:  
188-198 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

GOVORUKHIN, V.S.

Meadows of the southern part of Moscow Province and physical-geographical conditions of their distribution and development. Uch. zap. MOPI 124:3-45 '63.

(MIRA 18:6)

VIKTOROV, S.V.; GOVORUKHIN, V.S.; SPIRIDONOV, A.I.

Talented Soviet geographer and karst investigator; on the 50th birthday  
of N.A. Gvozdet'skii, 1913- . Trudy MOIP 12:191-193 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

GOVORUKHIN, V.S.

Variational taxonomy of some Crimean figworts of the subfamily  
Rhinanthoideae Wettst. Trudy MOIP.Otd. biol. 13:25-33 '65  
(MIRA 19:1)

GOVORUKHINA, A.A., Cand Phys-Math Sci <sup>and</sup> (diss) "Integral differential  
equations of the <sup>construction</sup> type." Rostov on Don, 1958. 8 pp (Rostov on Don  
State U), 100 copies (KL,25-58,106)

- 7 -



AUTHOR: Govorukhina, A.A.

20-118-5-4/59

TITLE: Integro-Differential Equations of Convolution Type (Integro-differentsial'nyye uravneniya tipa svertki)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk, 1958, Vol 118, Nr 5, pp 866-869 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author considers the equation

$$(1) \sum_{m=0}^n \left[ \lambda_m f^{(m)}(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} k_{1m}(x-t) f^{(m)}(t) dt + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^0 k_{2m}(x-t) f^{(m)}(t) dt \right] = g(x)$$

and a similar pair of equations with two infinite integral limits.

Theorem: If  $k_{im}(x) \in L(-\infty, \infty)$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ ;  $g(x) \in L^p(-\infty, \infty)$  and if the solution is sought in the class  $f^{(m)}(x) \in L_p(-\infty, \infty)$ ,  $m = 0, 1, \dots, n$ , then (1) is equivalent to the Riemannian boundary value problem

$$\phi_n^+(x) = A(x) \phi_n^-(x) + B(x) \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

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Integro-Differential Equations of Convolution Type

20-118-5-4/59

with the additional conditions

$$\left. \frac{d^m \phi_n^\pm(z)}{dz^m} \right|_{z=0} + \frac{m! (-1)^m}{\sqrt{2\pi}} f^{(n-m-1)}(0) = 0 \quad m=0,1,\dots,n-1$$

where  $A(x)$  and  $B(x)$  are expressed by the Fourier transforms  $K_{im}(x)$ ,  $G(x)$  of  $k_{im}(x)$  and  $g(x)$ ,  $\phi_n^\pm(z)$  is the Fourier transform of  $f_\pm^{(n)}(x)$  and  $\phi_n^+(z), \phi_n^-(z)$

are analytic in the upper and lower semiplane respectively. Here  $f_+$  means that  $f_+(x) \equiv 0$  for  $x < 0$  and  $f_-$  that  $f_-(x) \equiv 0$  for  $x > 0$ .

Furthermore the maximum admissible class for  $g(x)$  and for the solutions is given. Numerous conditions are mentioned under which those equations (1) which can be reduced to the solution of Riemannian boundary value problems are themselves equivalent to a Riemannian boundary value problem in the usual sense. On the whole 5 rather long theorems are formulated. There are 4 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

Integro-Differential Equations of Convolution Type

20-118-5-4/59

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy - na - Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet (Rostov ~~na~~  
Donu State University)

PRESENTED: August 29, 1957, by V.I. Smirnov, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 27, 1957

Card 3/3

GAKHOV, Fedor Dmitriyevich; ROGOZHIN, V.S., dots., red.; BACHURINA, T.A., aspirant, red.; GOVORUKHINA, A.A., aspirant, red.; ZARIPOV, R.Kh., aspirant, red.; MEL'NIK, I.M., aspirant, red.; MIKHAYLOV, L.G., aspirant, red.; LITVINCHUK, G.S., aspirant, red.; PARADOKSOVA, I.A., aspirant, red.; KHASABOV, E.G., aspirant, red.; CHERSKIY, Yu.I., aspirant, red.; YANOVSKIY, S.V., aspirant, red.; ARAMANOVICH, I.G., red.; Primali uchastiye: BOROVSAYA, N.I., red.; RYSYUK, N.A., red.; SMAGINA, V.I., red.; KHAYRULLIN, I.Kh., red.; CHUMAKOV, F.V., red.; POLOVINKIN, S.M., red.; KEPPEN, I.V., red.; MIKHLIN, E.I., tekhn. red.

[Boundary value problems]Kraevye zadachi. Izd.2., perer. i dop.  
Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1963. 639 p. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Boundary value problems)

L 08598-67 EWT(d) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AR6013765

SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/65/000/010/B045/B045

AUTHOR: Govorukhina, A.A.; Paradoiksova, I.A.

17

ORG: None

TITLE: Paired integral equations with a Cauchy type kernel

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 10B206

REF SOURCE: Uch. zap. Kabardino-Balkarsk. un-t. Ser. fiz-matem., vyp.22, 1964, 55-59

TOPIC TAGS: integral equation, Cauchy kernel integral equation, Fourier transform, ~~Cauchy~~ Cauchy problem

ABSTRACT: The authors consider a paired integral equation (1), where  $\lambda, \mu$  are complex and  $\alpha, \beta$  real constants,  $g(x) \in L_p(-\infty, \infty)$ ,  $1 < p \leq 2$ . The use of the Fourier transform leads to a boundary problem with a shift for the system of two pairs of functions. It is shown that the last problem, in cases 1)  $\lambda = \mu = 0$ ;  $(\alpha/\beta) > 0$ , 2)  $\mu = 0, \alpha = 1, \beta > 0$  (or  $\lambda = 0, \beta = 1, \alpha > 0$ ) 3)  $\mu = 0, \beta > 0, \alpha < 0$  (or  $\lambda = 0, \alpha > 0, \beta < 0$ ) reduces to the Riemann boundary problem and hence, in the above cases (1) is solvable in closed form. If in the case 1)  $(\alpha/\beta) < 0$ , and in case 2)  $\beta < 0$  (or  $\alpha < 0$ , then (1) is equivalent to the one-sided problems investigated by B.I. Zverovich and this referent (Ref. zh. Mat. 1963, 3B138). [Translation].

$$\lambda f(x) + \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(t)}{x - \alpha t} dt = g(x), x > 0,$$

$$\mu f(x) + \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(t)}{x - \beta t} dt = g(x), x < 0, \quad (1)$$

SUB CODE: 12

Card

1/1 *gd*

UDC 517.948.32

L 08599-67 EWT(d) LJP(c)

ACC NR: AR6013764

SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/65/000/010/B045/B045

AUTHOR: Govorukhina, A.A.; Paradoxova, I.A.

ORG: None

TITLE: On an integral equation with a Cauchy type kernel

SOURCE: Ref.zh. Matematika, Abs. 108204

REF SOURCE: Uch zap. Kabardino-Balkarsk. un-t. Ser. fiz.-matem., vyp. 22, 1964, 59-62

TOPIC TAGS: integral equation, Cauchy kernel integral equation, Fourier transform method, analytical continuation method, Cauchy problem

ABSTRACT: It is proven that the integral equation

$$f(x) - \frac{\lambda}{\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t+x} dt = g(x), \quad (1)$$

where  $\lambda$  is a complex constant and  $g(x) \in L(-\infty, \infty)$ ,  $1 < p \leq 2$ , has in the class  $L(-\infty, \infty)$  a unique solution, if  $1 + \lambda^2 \neq 0$ . The last<sup>p</sup> condition, as can be seen from the <sup>p</sup> reviewer's paper (G. Litvinchuk, Ref.zh. Mat. 1963, 11B341), is necessary and sufficient for a normal solvability of (1). The authors obtain the solution of (1) in a closed form by two different methods. The use of the Fourier transform leads to the solution of the functional equation  $F(u) - \lambda F(-u) \operatorname{sign} u = G(n)$ , where  $F(u)$  and  $G(u)$  are Fourier transforms of  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$ . The analytic continuation method reduces (1) to a Riemann boundary problem with a given jump  $g(x)$ . [Translation]

SUB CODE: 12

UDC 517.948.32

Card 1/1

KALITKIN, N.N.; GOVORUKHINA, I.A.

Interpolation formulae for cold compression of substances. Fiz. tver.  
tela 7 no.2:355-362 F '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Matematicheskiy institut imeni Steklova AN SSSR, Moskva.

LIKHTENTUL, M.A., kand.med.nauk; GOVORUKHINA, V.A.

Novocaine block in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis. Trudy Semipal.  
med. inst. 2:312-319 '59. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry gosptal'noy khirurgii Semipalatinskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - dotsent K.Ch.Chuvakov).  
(NOVOCAINE) (APPENDICITIS)



GOVORUKHINA, Y.M.

Morphologic characteristics of the milk in swelling of the mammary glands and beginning mastitis. Akush. i gin. no.6:43-47 N-D '54.

(MLRA 8:2)

1. Is inst. akush. i ginek. (sav. L.G.Stepanov, nauchn. rukov. prof. P.A.Beloshapko) Ministerstva zdorookhraneniya SSSR.

(MILK, HUMAN

cytol. in swelling of mammary gland & mastitis, diag. value)

(BREAST, diseases

swelling, milk cytol. in)

(MASTITIS

milk cytol. in)

- GOVORUKHINA, Ye. M., Candidate Med Sci (diss) -- "Morphological aspects of mother's milk with induration of the mammary glands and incipient mastitis". Moscow, 1959. 11 pp (First Moscow Order of Lenin Med Inst im I. M. Sechenov), 200 copies (KL, No 25, 1959, 139)

GOVORUKHINA, Ye.M., kand.med.nauk

Dynamics of basal metabolism during normal menstrual cycle and  
in amenorrhea. Akush. i gin. 40 no.3:95-100 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Endokrinologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. Ye.I.Kvater)  
Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - prof. O.V.Makeyeva)  
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

BUDAK, Boris Mikhaylovich; SAMARSKIY, Aleksandr Andreyevich; TIKHONOV, Andrey Nikolayevich; GOVORUN, N.M., redaktor; MURASEOVA, N.Ya., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[A collection of problems in mathematical physics] Sbornik zadach po matematicheskoi fizike. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1956. 683 p. (MLRA 9:9)  
(Mathematical physics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

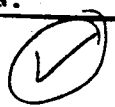
S/155/59/000/02/002/036

AUTHOR: Govorun, N.N.

TITLE: On the Determination of the Electric Current in Thin Antennas Which are Bodies of Revolution

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Fiziko-matematicheskiye nauki, 1959, No. 2, pp. 10-18

TEXT: The paper consists of two paragraphs. In § 1 the well-known methods of M.A. Leontovich and M.Ya. Levin (Ref. 1), E. Hallen (Ref. 2) and of G.E. Albert and J.L. Singe (Ref. 3) are shortly described. In § 2 the author gives rigorous integral equations of first kind which are well suited for a numerical solution of the problem. It is shown that in the case of thin antennas the use of these equations is more suitable than the application of the integral equations of second kind of V.A. Fok (Ref. 4). Moreover the author refers to the fact that the approximation equation of Hallen can be deduced in a very simple way from the rigorous equations of the author. Ye. Vasil'yev is mentioned in the paper. The author thanks Professor A.N. Tikhonov and A.A. Samarskiy for the subject and discussion.



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On the Determination of the Electric Current      S/155/59/000/02/002/036  
in Thin Antennas Which are Bodies of Revolution

There are 6 references : 3 Soviet, 2 American and 1 Swedish.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova  
(Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1959



Card 2/2

9 (1)

AUTHOR:

Govorun, N. N.

SGV/20-126-1-12/62

TITLE:

The Integral Equations for an Antenna, - a Body of Revolution With an Impedance Surface (Integral'nyye uravneniya dlya anten - tela vrashcheniya s impedansnoy poverkhnost'yu)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 1, pp 49-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author derives here the equations of first and second kind for the density of the electric current for an antenna in an infinite space with an impedance surface. The excitation is received in the form of an arbitrary external field incident on the antenna. The dependence between the tangential components of the complete electric and magnetic vector on this surface is assumed to be given in the form:

$$E_{\text{surface}} = \left\{ \left[ \vec{n} \vec{H}_{\text{surface}} \right], \left\{ = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \xi_2 \end{pmatrix} \right. \right\} \text{ and } \vec{n} \text{ denoting the}$$

normal on the surface of the antenna S. In a special case, this may be a well conducting surface for which the boundary condition of Leontovich is indicated. § 1 of this paper is concerned with the equations of second kind. By multiplication

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The Integral Equations for an Antenna, - a Body of Revolution With an Impedance Surface

SOV/20-126-1-12/62

of the vector formula of Stretton-Chu (Ref 1) for the magnetic field vector with the normal on the antenna, an integral equation for the electric current density is obtained:

$$-\vec{J}(M) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_S \{ i\omega \epsilon [\vec{n}(M) [\vec{n}(N) \vec{E}(N)]] \psi - [\vec{n}(M) [\vec{J}(N) \text{grad}' \psi]] -$$

$-(\vec{n}(N) \vec{H}(N)) [\vec{n}(M) \text{grad}' \psi] \} ds$ . The cylindric coordinate system is used here.  $M(z, \rho, \psi)$  denotes the point of observation;  $N(z', \rho', \psi')$  the point of integration;  $\vec{n}(M) = \{\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 0\}$  and  $\vec{n}(N) = \{\cos \theta', \sin \theta', 0\}$  the external normals on the surface  $S$  in the points  $M$  and  $N$ , respectively;  $\theta$  and  $\theta'$  the angles between the normals and the  $z$ -axis,  $\text{grad}' \psi$  the gradient of  $\psi(M, N)$  in the variable point  $N$ ;  $\vec{E}$  and  $\vec{H}$  the required field. Further, the following equations hold:

$$\vec{J}(M) = [\vec{n}(M) \vec{H}(M)], \psi = e^{ikr}/r; r = \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho' \cos \beta + (z-z')^2}; \beta = \varphi - \varphi'. \text{ The author derives a system of integrodifferential equations for the radial and azimuthal components of the current density. These components are then developed in Fourier series, and equation systems for the individual}$$

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The Integral Equations for an Antenna,- a Body of  
Revolution With an Impedance Surface

SOV/20-126-1-12/62

harmonics of the current density are obtained. These equations differ from the equations for an ideally conducting antenna by the existence of the nuclei  $k_{\sigma}^{(n)}$  and  $\alpha_{\sigma}^{(n)}$  which consider the impedance of the surface. These equations can be solved numerically. For an axial-symmetric excitation, the equation system discussed here is decomposed into 2 single equations. § 2 of the present paper deals with the equations of first kind. The current intensity can be completely determined by the equations discussed above, but this requires quite a lot of computing work. Subsequently, the author brings integral equations of first kind for the zeroth and first harmonics of the current density with nuclei which do not depend on the azimuthal angle. As initial equation of first kind, the formula of Stretton-Chu for the magnetic vector outside the surface of the antenna is chosen. Such  $M$  are investigated which lie in the area  $G$  within the surface  $S$ .  $\vec{H}(M)$  is then equal to zero, and the equation  $\iint_S \{i\omega\epsilon\psi [\vec{n}(N)\vec{E}(N)] -$

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The Integral Equations for an Antenna, - a Body of  
Revolution With an Impedance Surface

SOV/20-126-1-12/62

$-\{[\vec{n}(N)\vec{H}(N)] \text{ grad } \psi\} - (\vec{n}(N)\vec{H}(N)) \text{ grad } \psi\} ds = 0$  is obtained.  
This equation system is then transformed and the arrangement  
of the solution has the same form as in § 1. In these  
equations of first kind, computing work is about one order  
of magnitude lower than in the equations of second  
category. Finally, the author thanks A. A. Samarskiy for  
the scientific supervision of the investigations and  
Ye. N. Vasil'yev for some valuable hints. There are  
7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova  
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: January 21, 1959, by N. N. Bogolyubov, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 9, 1959

Card 4/4

80052

S/020/60/132/01/23/064  
B014/B014

9.1000  
AUTHOR:

Govorun, N.N.

TITLE: The Uniqueness of the Solutions of Integral Equations of the Theory of Antennas (First Type)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 1, pp. 91-94

TEXT: The uniqueness of the solutions of the integral equations mentioned in the title is studied for the case of a perfectly conducting antenna. Equation (I) for the density of the meridional current corresponds to an axisymmetric field with a longitudinal excitation of the electric field of the form  $\vec{H} = \{0, 0, H_\varphi(q, z)\}$ . This study leads to the hypothesis that an axisymmetric field of the electric type  $\vec{H} = \{0, 0, H_\varphi(q, z)\}$  which has a derivative of the magnetic field vector with respect to  $q$  ( $q$  = cylindrical coordinate) that vanishes on the axis of symmetry, equals zero within the range of analyticity of the given field. It is further shown that the tangential component of the electric vector assumes a given value on the surface. Equation (II), which describes the density of the azimuthal current, indicates that an axisymmetric field of the magnetic type  $\vec{E} = \{0, 0, E_\varphi\}$ , in which the  $z$ -component of the

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The Uniqueness of the Solutions of Integral Equations  
of the Theory of Antennas (First Type)

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B014/B014

magnetic field on the axis of symmetry is equal to zero, is equal to zero throughout the range of analyticity, wherefrom the uniqueness of the solutions of the integral equations (I) and (II) results. When seeking the solutions of the outer boundary problem of the equation  $\Delta u + k^2 u = 0$ , the author used the equations of the first type and wrote down the scalar Green formula (5) as initial equation. This equation offers unique solutions both to the first and the second boundary problem. Equation (6), which has no unique solutions, is obtained for the case in which (5) is satisfied only for the points on the z-axis. Next, the author gives equations (III) and (IV) for the first harmonic of the meridional and the azimuthal current density. Equation (IV) has no unique solutions. Equation (10) is given for the purpose of obtaining the first harmonic of the azimuthal current density. The problem of the existence of solutions to equations (I), (II), (III), and (IV) all of which were given in an earlier paper by the author (Ref. 1), and of equations (6) and (10) is not dealt with in this article since the existence of solutions to the equations under consideration follows from the existence of solutions to the outer boundary problem of electrodynamics and to the scalar wave equation. The author refers to the application of the results obtained here to the case of boundary con-

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The Uniqueness of the Solutions of Integral Equations  
of the Theory of Antennas (First Type)

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B014/B014

ditions by Leontovich, and finally thanks Professor A.A. Samarskiy for his  
valuable assistance. There are 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute  
of Nuclear Research)

PRESENTED: January 3, 1960, by N.N. Bogolyubov, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1959

Card 3/3

GOVORUN, N. N.

Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Integral equations of the theory of antennas." /Dubna, 1961/. 19 pp with diagrams; (Moscow State Univ imeni M. V. Lomonosov); 160 copies; price not given; bibliography on p 10 (14 entries); (KL, 6-61 sup, 192)

GOVORUN, N.N. (Moskva)

Numerical solution to a first order integral equation describing  
the current density in a cylindrical antenna. Zhur.vych.mat.i  
mat.fiz. 1 no.4:664-679 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Integral equations) (Electric charge and distribution)  
(Antennas (Electronics))

ACC NR: AT6036532

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0123/0124

AUTHOR: Govorun, R. D.; Vorozhtsova, S. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the effects of 126-Mev protons and Co sup 60 gamma rays on bone marrow cell division in white rats [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966.]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 123-124

TOPIC TAGS: proton radiation biologic effect, ionizing radiation biologic effect, relative biologic efficiency, radiation hematologic effect, radiation genetic effect, rat

ABSTRACT: The RBE of 126-Mev protons and Co<sup>60</sup> gamma rays was determined for white rats using the following indices: dynamics of mitotic activity, destructive processes in nuclei of bone marrow cells, and disruption of cell division. Male white rats weighing 170-200 g were subjected to a single whole-body irradiation with protons from an OIYAI synchrocyclotron or gamma rays from an EGO-2 apparatus in doses of 100, 200, 400, 550, 700, and 1000 rad. Animals (650 in all) were decapitated 1, 3, 6, 12, and

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ACC NR: AT6036532

24 hr, and 2, 4, 7, 12, 20, and 30 days after irradiation. Bone marrow extracted from femurs was examined microscopically; the mitotic index, number of cells with degenerate nuclei, and the number of chromosome aberrations were computed.

Experimental results showed a clear dose dependence of change of the mitotic index in bone marrow in different periods after irradiation. Irradiation caused considerable increase in the number of metaphases in the first 6-48 hr after irradiation, with a maximum at 3 hr, and also a decrease in the number of prophases and anaphases in the first 24 hr. A clear dose dependence of change in the number of cells with degenerate nuclei in the first two days after irradiation was demonstrated. Considerable increase in the number of these cells was observed in the first days after irradiation, with a maximum at 3 hr. Protons had a less injurious effect on degeneration of cell nuclei than gamma rays. A clear dose dependence of change in the number of cells with chromosome aberrations in different periods after irradiation was noted. It was concluded that the RBE of 126-Mev protons (as compared with Co<sup>60</sup> gamma-rays) differed depending on the periods of investigation and the tests used. [W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

14752  
S/205/62/002/001/003/010  
D268/D302

22.2400  
AUTHORS: Yarmonenko, S.P., Avrunina, G.A., Shashkov, V.S., and  
Govorun, R.D.

TITLE: The oxygen effect in whole-body irradiation with  
high energy protons

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 2, no. 1, 1962, 125 - 127

TEXT: Biological protection and its dependence on the oxygen effect were studied in male white mice (weight 21 - 23 g) chemically protected by peritoneal injection of the following 10 - 15 min. before irradiation: MEA (beta-mercaptoethylamine chlorohydrate), cystamine dichlorohydrate, and AET (S, beta-aminoethylisothiuronium bromide hydrobromide) at 3 mg/mouse, 5-methoxytryptamine chlorohydrate at 1.5 mg/mouse, and Serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine creatinine sulfate) at 1 mg/mouse. Serotonin and 5-methoxytryptamine were synthesized by N.N. Suvorov, and the remainder by F.Yu. Rachinskiy. Irradiation was by proton impulse beam (660 Mev) at a dose rate of 300 - 400 rad/min. from the synchrocyclotron at the Ob'yedinenny

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The oxygen effect in whole-body ...

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institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Combined Institute for Nuclear Research). All compounds tested increased survival, the average duration of life in protected animals being 8.1 - 16 days with doses in the range 1,070 - 1,472 rad as against 5.9 - 8.7 days for unprotected with 1,070 - 1,360 rad. Reduction in the biological effect can be attributed to reduction in ionizing density in relation to the acceleration of high energy protons. There was an increase in  $H_2O_2$  yield in water irradiated with accelerated protons particularly at 1.8 - 7 Mev, which can be interpreted as an indirect indication of the oxygen effect appearing in proportion to particle acceleration. Since the oxygen effect increases under the action of high energy protons, it was thought that radiation sickness could be alleviated by preparations in which the oxygen effect plays a major role in the mechanism of radioprotection, and this was confirmed experimentally by local bone marrow asphyxia in mice irradiated with protons (660 mev) at 1,300 rad. There are 2 figures and 10 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: H.M. Patt,

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The oxygen effect in whole-body ...

S/205/62/002/001/005/010  
D268/D302

J.W. Clark, H.H. Vogel, Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. and Med., 84, 189, 1953; H.M. Patt, R.L. Straube, Radiation Res., 1, 226, 1954; A. Forsberg, Acta radiol., 41, 56, 1954; P. Bonet-Maury, Disc. Faraday Soc., 12, 71, 1952.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR, Moscow (Institute for Work Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, AMS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1961

Card 3/3

YARMONENKO, S.P.; AVRUNINA, G.A.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; GOVORUN, R.D.

Action of radiation protectors in whole-body irradiation by  
high-energy protons. Probl.kosm.biol. 2:388-392 '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

(RADIATION--SAFETY MEASURES)  
(PROTONS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042722

S/0000/63/000/000/0510/0514

AUTHOR: Yarmonenko, S. P.; Kurlyandskaya, E. B.; Avrunina, G. A.; Gaydova, Ye.S.; Govorun, R. D.; Orlyanskaya, R. L.; Palyuga, G. F.; Ponomareva, V. L.; Fedorova, V. I.; Shmakova, N. L.

TITLE: Reactions to radiation and chemical protection of animals subjected to the effects of high-energy protons

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 510-514

TOPIC TAGS: corpuscular radiation, high energy proton, synchrocyclotron, gamma ray, radiation effect, radioprotective agent, RBE

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed to determine the immediate and the delayed effects of high-energy protons and their RBE on animal organisms. High-energy protons of 660 Mev were generated on a synchrocyclotron. Comparative tests using gamma rays from a Co<sup>60</sup> source were used in establishing the RBE. Nonpure strain mice and rats were used, in addition to mice of the BALB and C-57Bl strains.

Cord

1/3 4

ACCESSION NR: AT4042722

All materials were subjected to statistical analysis. In comparative experiments performed on rats subjected to a dose of 500 rad, the degree of injury to hemopoietic organs by protons was considerably less than injury caused by gamma radiation. The depression of hemopoiesis in the bone marrow and the spleens of animals irradiated by protons was less profound and less prolonged, and regenerative processes began earlier than in injuries produced by produced by gamma rays. This difference of effect was particularly clear in the dynamics of the peripheral blood. After exposure to gamma irradiation, a profound and prolonged anemia developed, accompanied by a loss of 44% of the erythrocytes and 51% of the hemoglobin. An equivalent dose of protons caused only insignificant lowering of these indices. Similar effects were observed in the white blood corpuscles, particularly in respect to neutrophils. The results obtained confirm that the condition of peripheral blood does not reflect the true depth of radiation damage to hemopoiesis. In experiments with white mice, a study was made of early destructive changes in the brain marrow, the dynamics of mitotic activity, and the kinetics of cells with chromosomal injuries. Exposure to protons induced typical radiation degeneration of cells of the bone marrow, a slowing down of mitotic activity, and injuries to the chromosomes. A strong linear relationship of injury-to-dose was

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042722

observed in all three indices within the 250--1000 rad range. Exposure to equivalent doses of gamma rays produced more pronounced changes, indicating that the RBE of protons is equivalent to 0.5--0.7. Preliminary administration of radio-protective agents -- AET (S, $\beta$ -aminoethylisothioronium), MEA (mercaptoethylamine), and 5-MOT(5-methoxytryptamine) -- diminished the number of degenerating and aberrant cells in the bone marrow in proportion to the effect of the indicated drugs on survival. The most effective appeared to be a combination of MEA and 5-MOT, whose use assured the survival of 50% of the mice when irradiated by doses of 1900 rad. If irradiation is fractionated, the protective effect of the drugs is reduced sharply, or it disappears altogether. In experiments on male mice of the BALB strain subjected to doses of 500 and 700 rad, reversible changes were observed in the weight of testicles. The change of weight and its subsequent recovery was due to the death and the subsequent regeneration of germ cells. Protons have a typical sterilizing effect on the genitalia, but their RBE, in comparison with gamma rays, lies between 0.6 and 0.7. The use of antiradiation drugs did not prevent the sterilizing action of protons, but it caused a somewhat smaller loss of weight of the testicles and produced a shorter period of sterility. White male mice which had been protected by AET, MEA, 5-MOT, and cystamine from the effects of proton doses of 1300--1600 rad recovered their generative functions

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042722

almost completely four to seven months after irradiation. The development of the first generation of 290 mice obtained by crossing the protected and irradiated males with intact females took place without visible somatic injuries. The relative effectiveness of protons and gamma rays in causing somatic mutations was studied on livers of white rats who were subjected to doses of 150 rad. Regeneration of the liver was induced by removing the large left and the front right lobes of the liver. The operation was performed 24 hours after irradiation. The animals were killed 30 hours after the operation, i. e., during the first wave of the increase of mitotic activity. Control animals had 6.9% of aberrant cells, while after irradiation by protons and gamma rays, the number of aberrant cells was 20% and 29%, respectively. This indicates that the RBE of protons in respect to somatic mutations is around 0.7. New data were obtained on the blastomogenic effect of protons. Out of 85 irradiated rats, tumors were found in 39. Twenty-five of them had multiple tumors in various locations. In experiments on non-pure strain white mice, it was possible to show that antiradiation drugs, while increasing the radio resistance of the animals, do not prevent subsequent development of new growth. Out of 65 irradiated mice who died at various periods after exposure to protons in doses from 1300 to 1500 rad (after having previously received antiradiation protection), fourteen had leucosis and four had sarcoma.

Card 4/5

SUBMITTED: 27 SEPT 63

L 3640-66 EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5025916

UR/0205/65/005/005/0656/0658  
577.391;539.125.4

37  
38  
6

AUTHOR: Govorun, R. D.; Orlyanskaya, R. L.

TITLE: Change in the protein fractions of the blood plasma of rats irradiated with 660-Mev protons

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 656-658

TOPIC TAGS: radiation biologic effect, animal physiology, blood plasma, gamma globulin

ABSTRACT: The object of this work was to study the effect of the radiation dose and the length of time after irradiation on changes in the blood protein fractions of proton-irradiated animals. It was found that irradiation of rats with 660-Mev protons (doses 500, 800, 1000, and 1350 rad) causes significant changes in the amount of protein fractions in the blood. These changes are most clearly expressed in the first ten days after irradiation and have a phase character: maximum deviations occur on the 1st day and the 6th—10th days after irradiation. Normalization tendencies are observed on the 3rd day and after the 20th day. Differences between irradiated protein fractions and control samples were found to increase as the radia-

Card 1/2

L 3640-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025916

tion dose increased. The most characteristic changes in blood plasma, a considerable decrease in the albumin content and an increase in the amount of  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -globulins, were observed in the first ten days after irradiation with doses of 800—1350 rad. By the end of the 30-day observation period, complete restoration of blood protein fractions to initial levels was not observed. It is of interest that the types of changes are qualitatively identical during irradiation with both 660-Mev protons and other types of radiation. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JS]

ASSOCIATION: Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 007

ATD PRESS: 4116

BVK.

Card 2/2

ESL'DYUGIN, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; ~~GOVORUNOV, Pavel Pavlovich~~

[Best varieties of vegetable and melon crops for the Kabardian  
A.S.S.R. and their cultivation] Luchshie sorta ovoshchnykh i  
bakhchevykh kul'tur dlia Kabardinskoi ASSR i ikh agrotekhnika.  
Mal'chik, Kabardinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 89 p. (MIRA 10:9)  
(Kabardia--Vegetable gardening)

EWI(m)/EXP(t)/EXP(b) IJP(c) 30

10073/65/031/006/0628/0631

APPROVAL NR: AP5014312

Sh. 144.

AUTHOR: Serebryakova, A. V.; Govorushchenko, R. Ya.; Kolomojets, Ye. S.

TITLE: High temperature chlorination of titanium slag

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 31, no. 6, 1965, 628-631

TOPIC TAGS: titanium tetrachloride, titanium, chlorination, slag

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to study the effect which temperature in the 1000-2000°C interval has on the chlorination of titanium slag, the degree of chlorination of different slag components and the possibility of intensification of titanium tetrachloride production by increasing the temperature. The chlorination of titanium slag briquettes made from industrial grade titanium slag. The process was carried out in a vertical graphite tube furnace shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Fig. 2 of the Enclosure shows the results of the chlorination of titanium slag with increase in the temperature and the time of chlorination. The greatest increase in the rate was observed in the 1000-1200°C interval and the maximum apparent energy of activation was 10.5 kcal/mole. The chlorination

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L 54795-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014312

of titanium slags is a complex physico-chemical process because different slag components are chlorinated at different rates. The rates of chlorination of iron, aluminum and silicon were studied. It was found that an increase in temperature increases the rate of chlorination of silicon, and the chlorination of aluminum and titanium to a lesser extent. It is noted that the chlorination of titanium slag at 2000°C. Orig. art. has 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrigiprotavetmat

SUBMITTED: 29Jan54

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: IC, TD

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/4

GOVORONOV, N. Ya. (Grad stud)

Dissertation: "The effect of the smoothness of the pavements of automobile highways on Fuel Consumption." Cand Techn Sci, Moscow automobile highway Institute imeni V. A. Molotov, 11 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 1 Jun 54)

SC: SOL 313, 23 Dec 1954

GOVORUSHCHENKO, N.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Effect of smoothness of road pavements on fuel consumption  
and automobile speed. Avt. dor. 19 no.10:20-21 0 '56.

(MLA 9:12)

(Pavements) (Automobiles--Fuel consumption)



GOVORUSHCHENKO, N.  
YAKOVTSSEV, I.; GOVORUSHCHENKO, N. Ya.

Conference on exchange of experience by efficiency innovators.  
Avt.transp. 34 no.9:33 S '56. (MIRA 9:11)  
(Kharkov--Transportation, Automotive--Congresses)

ГОВОРУШЧЕНКО, Н. Я.

GOVORUSHCHENKO, N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Norms of fuel consumption in Czechoslovakia. Avt. transp. 35 no.8:  
38 Aug '57. (MIRA 10:9)

(Czechoslovakia--Automobiles--Fuel consumption)

BIRULYA, Aleksandr Konstantinovich, prof.; GOVORUSHCHENKO, Nikolay Yakovlevich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; YERMAKOVICH, Dmitriy Vladimirovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; YAKOVLEVA, A.I., red.; KOVRIZHNYKH, L.P., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Highways and their use] Ekspluatatsionnye kachestva avtomobil'nykh dorog. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1961. 133 p. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Transportation, Automotive) (Roads)

<sup>N.</sup>  
GOVORUSHCHENKO, M.Ya. [Hovorushchenko, M.IA.], kand. tekhn. nauk; GAPA-  
NOVICH, M.S. [Hapanovych, M.S.], otv. red.; TEPLYAKOVA, A.S.,  
red.; MATVIICHUK, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization and automation of operations in the maintenance  
and repair of motor vehicles] Mekhanizatsiia i avtomatyzatsiia  
vyrobnychkykh protsesiv pry tekhnichnomu obosluhovuvanni ta re-  
monti avtomobiliv. Kyiv, 1961. 34 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshy-  
rennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrain's'koi RSR. Ser.7, no.6)  
(MIRA 14:9)

(Motor vehicles—Maintenance and repair) (Automation)

BIRULYA, A.K.; GOVORUSHCHENKO, N.Ya.

Effect of road surface smoothness on the speed of automobiles. Avt.  
prom. 27 no. 4:6-7 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut.  
(Automobile engineering research) (Roads)

GOVORUSHCHENKO, N.Ya.

Consideration of road conditions in interurban automotive freight,  
transportation. Trudy MIEI no.20:54-62 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

GOYORUSHCHENKO, N.Ya. [Hovorushchenko, N.IA.], dotsent; KLIMETS', B.I.  
[Klynets', B.I.], assistant

A manual on the operation of motortrucks. Mekh. sil'. hosp.  
14. no.4:32 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy ekspluatatsii avtomobiley Khar'kovskogo  
avtodorozhnogo instituta (for Govorushchenko).

RODCHENKO, G., tekhnik; GOVORUSHCHENKO, N.; TUZOV, N., inzh.

Develop efficient rates for freight haulage. Avt.transp. 43  
no.3:33-34 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Il-ya Ferganskaya avtobaza (for Rodchenko). 2. Khar'kovskiy  
avtodorozhnyy institut (for Govorushchenko). 3. Ministerstvo  
avtotransporta i shosseynykh dorog RSFSR (for Tuzov).



GOVORUSHIN, V. S.

PA 162T5

USSR/Biology -- Arctic Studies

Jan/Feb 50

"Soviet Tundra Studies," V. S. Govorushin, 14 pp

"Byul Mosk Obshch Ispytat Prirody, Otdel Biol"  
Vol LV, No 1

Outlines investigations carried out on tundra of  
Soviet arctic, various expeditions, organizations,  
and personnel involved, from 1918 to now.

FDD

162T5

L 40285-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/ENP(c)/FCC/ENP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GN/JD

ACC NR: AR6014557

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/011/B015/B015

AUTHOR: Govorushkin, L. A.

TITLE: Results of observations of atmospheric ozone in Omsk in 1962 in comparison with certain meteorological elements

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 11B120

REF SOURCE: Sb. Atmosf. ozon. L., Gidrometeoizdat, 1965, 75-83

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric ozone, tropopause, atmospheric temperature, atmospheric pressure, correlation function

ABSTRACT: The annual variation in the total volume of atmospheric ozone over Omsk, with a maximum in April and a minimum in September, was obtained from observations from December 1961. The annual range reaches 40% of the mean annual volume of ozone. The correlation coefficients of the total volume of ozone with temperature and pressure at altitudes of 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 km and with the altitude of the tropopause were calculated. It was shown that the correlation of ozone with temperature to 10 km was negative; above, positive; and with pressure, negative. Author's abstract Translation of abstract

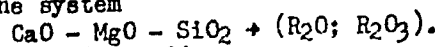
SUB CODE: 04

UDC: 551.510.534

Card 1/1 MLP

KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I. [Kitaiharodski, I.I.] (deceased); KUZ'MENKOV, M.I.  
[Kuz'miankou, M.I.]; GOVORUSHKO, Z.I. [Havarushka, Z.I.];  
ZHUNINA, L.A.; YAGLOV, V.N. [IAhlou, V.M.]

Mechanism underlying the microcrystallization of glasses located  
in the isomorphic region of the system



Vestsi AN BSSR, Ser. khim. nav. no. 2:46-51 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

NOVIKOV, Yu.V., kand.med.nauk; GOVOVICH, M.L., inzh.

New equipment for sampling air for radioactivity. Gig.i san. 25  
no.11:47-50 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny  
imeni F.F. Erismana Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.  
(AIR--POLLUTION) (RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT)

GOVRIKOV, F., polkovnik.

Offensives in winter. Voen.znan. 33 no.1:15-17 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:10)  
(Winter warfare) (Attack and defense (Military science))

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Circulation. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41300.

Author : ~~Govrin, V. A.~~

Inst : Not Given.

Title : On the Problem of Measurement of Arterial Pressure  
in the Intact Rabbits.

Orig Pub: Hyul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1957, 44, No 7,  
121-122.

Abstract: No Abstract.

Card 1/1

61

GOVRUSEV, Stepan [Haurusiou, STSiapan]

Good reputation; a sketch. Rab. 1 sial. 37 no.1:2-3 Ja '61.  
(MIRA 14:2)

(Shklov District—Dairy workers)

ACCESSION NR: AT4019716

S/2536/63/000/058/0021/0046

AUTHOR: Galkin, M. N. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent); Govseyev, L. L. (Docent)

TITLE: Thermal analysis of a casting crucible

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviats. tekhn. institut. Trudy\*, no. 58, 1963. Teploobmen pri lit'ye vy\*zhimaniyem (Heat transfer during squeeze casting), 21-46

TOPIC TAGS: squeeze casting, casting, crucible, crucible design, temperature gradient, alloy casting, alloy temperature, casting temperature, alloy hardening

ABSTRACT: The flow, cooling and hardening of alloys can readily be regulated during squeeze casting, but thin-walled castings of high quality can only be obtained with strict regulation of the thermal and hydrodynamic conditions. During casting, the crucible cools rapidly and marked temperature gradients arise in the alloy, which are equilibrated during solidification. For this reason, in the design and construction of crucibles for squeeze casting equipment, special requirements with regard to the temperature field of the alloy should be taken into consideration. The present paper deals with the results of experimental and mathematical studies on the cooling of the alloy during pouring, the temperature field

Card 1/3



ACCESSION NR: AT4019716

in the alloy prior to extrusion from the crucible, and the profile of the solid alloy crust formed on the walls. Two harmonious solutions are derived which permit calculation of the tridimensional temperature field in the alloy during cooling in the ladle and metal conduits, the time of onset of hardening in the crucible, and the amount of crust at any point on the crucible wall. Calculations show that the temperature of the alloy in the crucible drops by 44C during casting, producing a longitudinal temperature gradient of as much as 56C. During the next 50 seconds, the average temperature drops by 80C, while the temperature gradient remains unchanged for 33 seconds and then drops to 15C during the last 17 seconds. A hard alloy crust, 2 mm thick, is formed at the ends of the crucible, and the vertical temperature gradient at the center before extrusion can reach 45C. Comparison of the theoretical results with experimental data on the LV-1 squeeze casting machine, the crucible of which is shown in the Enclosure, indicates that this approach permits calculation of the optimal temperature field in the alloy prior to extrusion and application of the appropriate corrections in the selection of machine design and thermal parameters. Orig. art. has: 20 figures and 16 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Aviats. tekhn. Institut, Moscow (Institute of Aviation Technology)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 23Mar64

ENCL: 01

Card 2/3

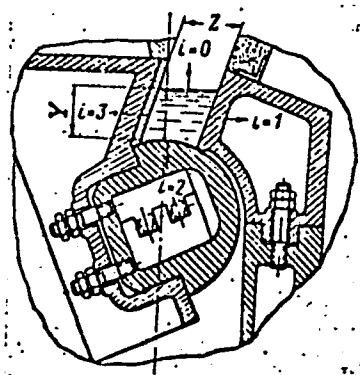
SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

ACCESSION NR: AT4019716

ENCLOSURE: 01



Cross section of the crucible of a squeeze casting machine

Card 3/3

57/49T80

GOVSEYEV, N. A.

USSR/Medicine - Neuritis, Multiple  
Medicine - Drugs, Toxicity

Nov/Dec 48

"Toxic Polyneuritis From Medication (Sulfonamides),"  
N. A. Govseyev, A. Ya. Mints, First Neurol Clinic,  
Kiev Sci Res Inst of Psychoneurol, 2 2/3 pp

"Terap Arkhiv" Vol XX, No 6

Use of sulfonamide preparations is so strictly  
controlled by USSR doctors that cases of poisoning  
from them are rarely found. Toxic polyneuritis  
does not occur during initial stage of treatment,  
but in later stage or after treatment, and is  
difficult to diagnose. Symptoms include motor  
disturbances in the foot and wrist, extending to  
adjacent parts in serious cases.

57/49T80

VENDT, V.P.; BELYAVSKAYA, V.V.; GOVSEYEVA, N.N.

Quantitative determination of vitamin D<sub>2</sub> in irradiated  
yeasts. Vit. res. i ikh isp. no.6:197-203 '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

SYCHEV, V.I., inzh.; red.; FOMIN, A.I., inzh.; red.; GOVSEYEV, V.Yu., inzh.; red.; IFTINKA, G.A., red.izd-va; CHERKASSKAYA, F.T., tekhn. red.

[Construction specifications and regulations] Stroitel'nye normy i pravila. Moskva, Gosstroizdat. Pt.1. Sec.V. ch.12.[Metals and metal products] Metally i metallicheskie izdeliia (SNiP I\*V. 12-62). 1963. 38 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. 2. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva SSSR (for Sychev). 3. Mezhdudomstvennaya komissiya po peresmotru stroitel'nykh norm i pravil pri Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Fomin). 4. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu, issledovaniyu i ispytaniyu stal'nykh konstruksiy i mostov (for Govseyev).

(Metalwork)

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.S., kand.geogr.nauk; ZHUKOV, V.M., kand.geogr. nauk; MUKHINA, L.I., kand.geogr.nauk; NEDESHEV, A.A., kand. geogr.nauk; ALEKSANDROVA, T.D.; GOVSH, R.K., inzh.; LEYTES, A.M., nauchnyy sotr.; CHEKMENEV, V.Ye., red. izd-va; TIKHOMIROVA, S.G., tekhn. red.

[Natural conditions of the reclamation of the northern part of Chita Province] Prirodnye uslovia osvoeniia Severa Chitinskoï oblasti. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 125 p.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geografii. 2. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR (for Zhukov, Mukhina). 3. Zabaykal'skiy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya (for Nedeshev, Aleksandrova). 4. Zabaykal'skoye upravleniye Gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby (for Govsh). 5. Institut geologii Akademii nauk SSSR (for Leytes).

(Chita Province—Physical geography)

GOVSH, R.K.

Distribution of the snow cover on the Stanovoye Upland. Trudy  
CGO no.180:77-88 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

ZOTOV, I.S.; GOVSIYEVICH, R.Ye.; KUTSIN, B.M.; FRANTSUZ, R.A.;  
Orlov, N.A., prof., retsenzent; YAMPOL'SKIY, Ye.S.,  
inzh., red.

[Economic analysis of projects of machine manufacturing  
plants] Ekonomicheskoe obornovanie proektov mashino-  
stroitel'nykh zavodov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie,"  
1964. 398 p. (MIRA 17:6)



GOVYADINOV, A. I., and Fal'kovich, S. V.

"Stability of Slopes for a Definite State of Equilibrium"  
Inzhenernyy sb., 14, 1953, 3-30

Mathematically, on the basis of the general solution by V. V. Sokolov the special two-dimensional problem of the stability of slopes has been solved in the case where a "critical" uniformly distributed load, which is the minimum of all loads able to cause a limiting stressed state in the medium possessing internal friction and cohesion, is present on the horizontal surfaces of a massif. The authors indicate a practical method for constructing the network of linear characteristics for given accuracy of computations and give a scheme of numerical integration of the differential equations of slope for initial angle  $90^\circ$  and various angles of internal friction independently of the magnitude of cohesion and volumetric weight of the medium. (RZhGeol, No 6, 1955)

SO: Sum-No 787, 12 Jan 56

GOVYADINOV, A. I.

GOVYADINOV, A. I. -- "Some Problems of the Theory of Limit Equilibrium of Free Flowing Solid Media." \*(Dissertations For Degrees In Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions)(30) Saratov State U imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy, Sci Res Inst of Mechanics and Physico, Saratov, 1954

SO:Knizhnaya Letopis' No 30, 23 July 1955

\* For the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences.

USSR/Engineering - Civil

FD-2990

Card 1/1            Pub. 41 - 3/12

Author            : Govyadinov, A. I., Saratov

Title             : Method of analyzing the static state of loose materials

Periodical        : Izv. An. SSSR. Otd. Tekh. Nauk 3, 69-78, March 1955

Abstract          : Describes the method of analyzing and determining the static state of loose material. Shows how to calculate the internal and the base pressure of a loose mass, and the effect that the internal friction of this mass has on its ability to stay together. Graphs, tables, diagrams. Two references, both USSR.

Institution       : Saratov State University

Submitted        : January 3, 1955

GOVYADINOV, F.I., brigadir armaturshchikov

Reinforcement operations are completely mechanized. Transp. stroi.  
11 no.10:7 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Silikatnenskiy zavod zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiy Glavstroy-  
proma.

(Concrete reinforcement)

GOVIADINOV, N.

More attention to training qualified personnel. Den.1 kred. 14 no.5:  
33-36 My '56. (NLRA 9:8)

(Finance--Study and teaching)

Y  
GOVADINOV, V. A.

Razvitie priemnoi radiotekhniki. [The developmen of radio receiving techniques].  
(Radiofront, 1939, no. 15-16, p. 77-79).

DLC: TK6540.R76

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress,  
Reference Department, Washington, 1952 Unclassified.

GOVYADINOV, V. A.

91. THE USE OF NEGATIVE FEEDBACK IN THE AUDIO  
FREQUENCY AMPLIFIERS OF BROADCAST RECEIVERS  
V. A. Govyadinov (Izvestiya Elektroprom. Slu  
Toha, No. 10, 1949, pp. 30-38.)

It is shown in an introduction that voltage feedback should be used and that it should be taken off the secondary of the output transformer and applied to the input of the penultimate stage. The subject is then discussed under the following headings: correction of frequency characteristics, reduction of non-linear distortion, increase in attenuation of the amplifier output circuit and reduction of background noise due to negative feedback.

In conclusion it is stated that the use of negative feedback cannot be recommended for cheap mass-produced receivers, but that definite advantages can be gained in high-quality models. The discussion applies only to stages employing valves with more than three electrodes, since there is no advantage in using feedback with triode.

*Subsidary Apparatus*

VE Reception

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN RADIO RECEIVING TECHNIQUE.  
V. A. Goryadimov. (*Inventive Electrophysics. Slab.*  
*Tab. No. 18, 1948, pp. 51-53.*)

A survey is made of modern tendencies in the design of broadcasting receivers both in Russia and abroad. Superheterodynes still predominate. A table is prepared showing the advantages and disadvantages of various types of push-button tuning. A few remarks are made on the remote control of receivers, a.c./d.c. operation, and the construction of components. A table is included giving the operating data of the type D (1.4 v filament voltage) German valves. The use of negative feedback and of anti-interference circuits is considered, as well as the prospects of frequency modulation. The loudspeakers, the frame aerials, and the cabinets are also discussed. In conclusion, special requirements affecting radio receivers in Russia are set out. See also 96, below.



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																											3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																										
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																																																					
<div style="float: left; width: 15%;">SA</div> <div style="float: right; width: 15%; text-align: right;">A53 H</div> <div style="clear: both;"></div> <p>534.86 : 621.395.623.7 : 621.396.62</p> <p><b>4989.</b> Electrodynamics of broadcast receivers.          GONYAKOV, V. A.; Radiotekhnika, 3 (No. 6) 88-95          (1948) In Russian.—The idea of the critical damping          resistance is generalized, which is a function of the          speaker gap flux; moving-magnet and resonance fre-          quency of the speaker system, including the moving          air column, conducting length contained in the speech          coil and its ohmic resistance. It is shown that for          good reproduction, avoiding bass booming and          resonance effects, this critical resistance must be at          least 1.4 to 2.7× the speech coil resistance. A. L. (R)</p>																																																					
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GOVYADINOV, V., (Dep Chief of Tech Admin)

USSR/Electronics - Receivers  
Germanium

Oct 53

"Industrial Problems in the Production of Radio  
Broadcasting Receiver Equipment," V. Govyadinov,  
Dep Chief of Tech Admin, Min of Elec Power Stas  
and Elec Indus USSR

Radio, No 10, pp 16-18

Author discusses the following: ultrashort-wave  
receivers; loudspeakers and cabinets; new TV re-  
ceivers with picture tubes 300 and 400 mm in diam  
and exptl color TV; combatting interference; appli-  
cation of new production techniques (e.g. printed

276T21

circuit method) and materials (e.g. ferrites).  
Mentions IRPA research on distortion and loud-  
speakers. Equipment mentioned includes "Moskvich,"  
ARZ, "Riga-6," "Ural-53" radio receivers, KVN-49  
TV receiver, and IGTs germanium diode.

Translation  
V-209, ATIC.  
16 Jul 54

USSR/ Electronics - Production

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 3/28

Authors : Govyadinov, V., Assistant Chief of Technical Administration of the  
MESEP (Ministry of the Electric Stations of the Electric Industry)

Title : Increase in production of radio and television sets

Periodical : Radio 1, 5-6, Jan 1954

Abstract : An abrupt increase in production of radio and television sets is indicated. The increase is attributed to new designs, more attractive cabinets and to reduced prices.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

GOVYADINOV, V.

Systems consisting of millions of elements. Radio no.5:7-9  
My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nachal'nik Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Gosudarstvennogo komiteta  
po radioelektronike SSSR.  
(Radio) (Electronics)

GOVYADINOV, V.S.

Improving the quality of standards. Standartizatsia 28  
no.10:47 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Nachal'nik Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Gosudarstvennogo  
komiteta po radioelektronike.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Safety measures in the coal mines of Czechoslovakia. Bezop. truda  
v prom. 1 no.3:35-37 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Nachal'nik Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva toplivnoy  
promyshlennosti Chekhoslovatskoy Respubliki.  
(Czechoslovakia--Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

AID P - 4892

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - Anti-atom defense

Card 1/1 Pub. 58 - 12/14

Authors : Govyazin, I. and G. Zapol'skiy

Title : Anti-atom defense of airfields

Periodical : Kryl. rod., 7, 20, J1 1956

Abstract : A review of the various means used in protecting the airfields from the effects of atomic attacks. The article is based exclusively on the information gathered from Western publications.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

GOVYAZOV, A.I.

Possibilities for using luminescence in photographic reproduction  
processes of maps. Geod. i kart no. 2:56-61 F '57. (MIRA 10:5)  
(Photomechanical Processes)  
(Luminescence)  
(Map printing)



GOVYRIN, V.A.

Measuring arterial pressure in intact rabbits [with summary in English]. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 44 no.7:121-122 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii imeni I.M. Sechenova (dir. - akad. L.A. Orbeli) AN SSSR. redstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

(BLOOD PRESSURE, determination,  
measurement of arterial pressure in intact rabbits (Rus))

GOVYRIN, V.A.

Influence of the exclusion of sympathetic innervation on the amount of glycogen and macroergic phosphorus compounds in the myocardium. Biol. eksp. biol. i med. 49 no.1:67-69 Ja '60. MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I.M.Sechenova (dir. - akad. L.A. Orbeli [deceased]) Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad. Predstavlena deystv. chlenom AMN SSSR S.V. Anichkovym.  
(HEART) (NERVOUS SYSTEM, SYMPATHETIC—SURGERY)  
(PHOSPHORUS IN THE BODY)

GOVYRIN, V. A.; MOISEYEV, Ye. A. (Leningrad)

Changes in the myocardium following desympathization. Arkh. pat.  
no.6:60-63 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii imeni I. M. Sechenova  
(dir. - akad. L. A. Orbeli [deceased]) AN SSSR.

(HEART---MUSCLE)

GOVYRIN, V. A.; LEONT'YEVA, G. R.

Catechol amines of the bird heart in ontogenesis. Dokl. AN  
SSSR 147 no.6:1510-1511 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I. M. Sechenova  
AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V. N. Chernigovskim.

(Adrenaline) (Embryology—Birds) (Heart)

GOVYRIN, V.A.; LEONT'YEVA, G.R.

Effect of elimination of the sympathetic innervation on the  
content and accumulation of catechol amines in the cardiac muscle  
of the frog. Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.5:566-569 My '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. From the Sechenov Institute of Evolutionary Physiology, Leningrad.

GOVYRIN, V.A.; LEONT'YEVA, G.R.

Distribution of catechol amines in the myocardium of vertebrates.  
Zhur. evol. biokhim. i fiziol. 1 no.1:38-44 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Laboratoriya evolyutsii adaptatsionno-troficheskoy funktsii  
nervnoy sistemy Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i biokhimii  
im. I.M. Sechenova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

GOVYRIN, V.A.: POPOVA, D.I.

Adrenergic innervation of the adipose tissue in vertebrates.  
Zhur. evol. biokhim. i fiziol. 1 no.4:337-342 J1-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya evolyutsii adaptatsionno-troficheskoy funktsii  
nervnoy sistemy Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i biokhimii  
imeni I.M. Sechenova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

GOVYRIN, V.A.

Absence of the direct sympathetic innervation of skeletal muscles.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.5:1179-1181 F:65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I.M. Sechenova AN SSSR.  
Submitted May 27, 1964.



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CIA-RDP86-00513R000516430003-9

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516430003-9"

GOVZMAN, I.; BELINA, R.

Organization of the work of adolescents in a shortened workday. Sots.  
trudno.8:76-78 Ag '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-proizvodstvennogo otдела Khar'kovskoy obyvnoy fab-  
riki no.5 (for Govzman). 2. Nachal'nik otдела truda i zarabotnoy platy.  
(Shoe industry) (Children--Employment)

SOKOLOV, Yu.N., professor; GOVZMAN, S.G.

Excessive development of the gastric mucosa. Vest.rent. 1 rad.  
no.2:45-49 Mr-Apr '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii (zav.--prof. Yu.N.Sokolov) Tsentral'nogo  
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. V.P.Lebeleva) i Moskov-  
skoy oblastnoy rentgenovskoy stantsii (zav. G.Ya.Shvabauer).

(STOMACH, diseases,  
mucosal hypertrophy)  
(HYPERTROPHY AND HYPERPLASIA,  
stomach mucosa)

GOVZMAN, S.G.

GOVZMAN, S.G.

Case of leiomyoma of the cardia. Vest.rent. 1 rad. 32 no.2:67-69  
(MIRA 10:8)  
Mr-Apr '57.

1. Iz 2-y kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - prof. Yu.N.Sokolov)  
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. V.P.  
Lebedeva) i Moskovskoy oblastnoy rentgenovskoy stantsii (zav. G.Ya.  
SHvabauer) Moskovskogo oblasnogo klinicheskogo nauchno-issledovatel'-  
skogo instituta imeni M.F.Vladimirskogo (dir. P.M.Leonenko)

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS, case reports,

leiomyoma of cardia (Rus))

(LEIOMYOMA, case reports,

cardia (Rus))

: Description of a case of cardiac gland cell leiomyoma in a  
man 27 years old. In the course of 6 months, there were  
pains in the epigastrium in the patient which appeared inde-  
pendently of the intake of food. A tumor was discovered  
roentgenologically in the stomach area close to the cardia.  
A resection was carried out of 3/4 of the stomach and the  
contiguous part of the intestine afflicted with the tumor.  
Histologically the tumor possessed the structure of a myoma.  
The post-operative period was smooth. In 7 months post op.,  
the patient was clinically healthy.